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NEW FORMS OF FINCHES AND TANAGERS FROM  
TROPICAL AMERICA.

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In the course of a critical study of the Finches and Tanagers in the collection of the Carnegie Museum a number of apparently unnamed forms have been discovered. One new species and eleven new subspecies belonging to these groups are described in the present paper, which is the ninth of the series to appear in these Proceedings, and is governed by the same rules as were observed in the earlier communications. Acknowledgments are due to the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the U. S. National Museum, the Bureau of Biological Survey, and the Museum of Comparative Zoology for the loan of material which has been invaluable for comparison.

*Poospiza pectoralis*, sp. nov.

Above plain gray; remiges dusky, the fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries margined externally with white, the remaining remiges with mouse gray, the innermost secondaries with very broad and conspicuous grayish white outer edgings; lesser and middle coverts gray like the back; greater coverts with bases and inner webs black, and outer webs mostly white, passing into mouse gray on the innermost; alula and primary-coverts brownish black; inner margins of remiges whitish; tail dusky, the middle pair of rectrices more grayish, the two outer ones white except on the inner web towards the base, and the third pair with a large white spot on the inner web towards the tip; sides of head black, relieved by a wide white superciliary stripe and a white spot on the lower eyelid; throat white, followed by a large black spot occupying the upper part of the breast, continuous with the gray of the sides of the breast and body; rest of under parts white, except the crissum, which is tawny; "iris and feet brown; bill black above, brownish gray below." Wing (type), 61; tail, 53; bill, 8.5; tarsus, 17.

Of this apparently new species only a single specimen has been received. It differs very decidedly from *Poospiza torquata* (D'Orbigny and Lafresnaye) in its shorter, relatively stouter bill, much broader black pectoral collar, much wider and more whitish outer margins to the tertiaries, and in particular by having much more white on the tail, this color on the outer rectrix reaching nearly to the base of the feather, and cut off *obliquely*, not almost straight across on the inner web, as in *torquata*. The middle rectrices are grayish, duller than the back, not dusky black.

*Type*, No. 43,650, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Guanacos, Prov. Cordillera, Bolivia, August 21, 1909; José Steinbach.

***Arremon aurantirostris strictocollaris*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Arremon aurantirostris aurantirostris* Lafresnaye of Panama and the Pacific slope of Costa Rica, but averaging slightly brighter, more yellowish green above; black pectoral band narrower; under parts more extensively white; and the sides, flanks, and crissum paler.

Four adult males from eastern Panama in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History agree with the type in the above characters as compared with a series of true *aurantirostris*, and evidently represent a form which in some respects approaches *A. spectabilis occidentalis* Hellmayr, without, however, any indication of intergrading with that form.

*Type*, No. 63,859, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Sautata, Rio Atrato, Colombia, January 22, 1918; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

***Sicalis luteiventris flavissima*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Sicalis luteiventris minor* Cabanis of British Guiana, but larger, with conspicuously heavier bill, and with the upper parts more broadly streaked. Similar also to *S. luteiventris luteiventris* (Meyen), but under parts more richly and more uniformly yellow, especially posteriorly. Wing (type), 69; tail, 49; bill, 10.5; tarsus, 17.

This is apparently the *Sicalis chapmani* of Hellmayr, Nov. Zool., XV, 1908, 34, from the islands of Marajo and Mexiana, but not the *S. chapmani* of Ridgway, from which the new form differs decidedly in being less greenish yellow above, with the dusky streaks much broader, and slightly duller yellow below. The sides of the head, the breast, and the sides in the male are shaded with yellowish olive, instead of being plain yellow, as in *chapmani*, and the female has a distinctly yellow throat, as in *luteiventris*, so that I would range it with this latter form, and not with *chapmani*, in which the female has a whitish throat.

*Sicalis "arvensis"* is in all probability a synonym of *S. luteiventris*, and in any case the latter name has a year's priority over the former as the specific designation of this group.

*Type*, No. 68,308, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Rocana, Pará, North Brazil; May 13, 1918; Samuel M. Klages.

***Sporophila americana dispar*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Sporophila americana americana* (Gmelin) of French Guiana, but size constantly larger; white alar spot in the male averaging larger, and rump more conspicuously mottled with white (not grayish); female also

very different, being much duller, brownish or grayish olive above and dull whitish below, shaded with buffy. The female of true *americana* is usually rich brown above and strongly buffy below. Wing (type), 61; tail, 50; bill, 11.5; tarsus, 16.5.

These characters are readily apparent in a series of sixteen specimens from the lower Amazon as compared with another of fifty specimens from French Guiana, the type-locality.

*Type*, No. 72,050, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santarem, Brazil, April 15, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

***Sporophila castaneiventris rostrata*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Sporophila castaneiventris castaneiventris* Cabanis of Guiana, but size averaging slightly larger; bill much heavier (8 mm. long and 7.5 mm. deep in type); and chestnut of under parts slightly deeper.

The much heavier bill of this form is its best character, but the color-difference, although slight, appears to be sufficiently constant in a series of twenty-two specimens to justify its formal separation from the Guiana birds (eleven skins from French Guiana).

*Type*, No. 71,511, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Santarem, Brazil, March 26, 1919; Samuel M. Klages.

***Pitylus grossus saturatus*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Pitylus grossus grossus* (Linnæus) of Guiana, Brazil, etc., but males darker, more slaty blue, in general coloration, and females almost uniform dark olive gray below, with little or no buffy brown shade.

Although Mr. Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 50, I, 1901, 652) confesses his inability to distinguish specimens from different parts of the range of this widely distributed species, I find that with an excellent series of birds from the type-locality (French Guiana) before me for comparison the birds from Costa Rica and Colombia can be told at a glance by their darker coloration. Males are darker, more slaty blue, but it is in the females that the difference is most pronounced. Guiana females are strongly shaded below (especially posteriorly) with buffy brown, while Costa Rica females are almost uniform dark olive gray below. Colombian birds are easily referable to this dark form. I select as type an adult female.

*Type*, No. 23,493, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult female; Guacimo, Costa Rica, September 25, 1903; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

***Tangara boliviana lateralis*, subsp. nov.**

Differs from *Tangara boliviana boliviana* (Bonaparte) of Bolivia, Peru, etc., in the following respects: the yellow of the under parts, although varying somewhat, is appreciably paler; the blue tips of the feathers on the sides and flanks are shorter, allowing the black subterminal spots to show more (these parts, therefore, appear to be more heavily spotted); the blue margins to the middle wing-coverts are narrower; and the lesser wing-coverts usually have a touch of greenish.

These characters are obvious in the series examined, and would seem to suffice to distinguish the bird of the lower Amazon from that of Bolivia.

Hellmayr (Nov. Zool., XIV, 1907, 7), it is true, disallows the differences, but his material was very scanty.

*Type*, No. 78,031, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Apacy, Rio Tapajoz, Brazil, April 29, 1920; Samuel M. Klages.

***Tangara cayana fulvescens*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Tangara cayana cayana* (Linnaeus) of Guiana, etc., but larger, and decidedly paler throughout. Wing (type), 75; tail, 54; bill, 11.5; tarsus, 18.5.

Colombian specimens of *Tangara cayana*, including examples from both sides of the Eastern Andes, are readily separable from a series from French Guiana by their larger size and conspicuously paler general coloration, this particularly evident in the males. They can not be referred to the form *cyanolaima* of Bonaparte, said to be from eastern Peru (Rio Negro), since this is described as being brighter throughout, with the blue of the throat very conspicuous, which is certainly not the case with the Colombian birds. I accordingly have no alternative but to give the latter a distinctive name, since their characters are obvious and constant.

*Type*, No. 60,360, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Palmar, Boyaca, Colombia, April 16, 1917; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

***Thraupis palmarum atripennis*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Thraupis palmarum melanoptera* (Sclater) of Guiana, Brazil, Bolivia, etc., but somewhat smaller and generally darker, the wings blacker and more uniform, and tail darker. Wing (type), 93; tail, 69; bill, 13.5; tarsus, 20.5.

Birds of this species from Costa Rica and Colombia (west of the Andes) differ from a series from Guiana and the lower Amazon in their rather smaller size and darker coloration throughout, the wing-coverts and bases of the remiges being dull dark green (between vetiver green and grayish olive), while the head is duller, darker green, and the gloss of the body-plumage in adult males is more purely bluish, less purplish in tone. The remiges have practically no lighter edgings, even in fresh plumage; the tail is darker also. The *Tanagra melanoptera* of Sclater, based on the bird of eastern Peru (which is undoubtedly the same as that of eastern Colombia and of Bolivia), certainly does not apply to the present race, although so given by all recent authors, and a new name is required, which I here supply.

*Type*, No. 13,305, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Guapiles, Costa Rica, March 11, 1903; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

***Piranga saira rosacea*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Piranga saira saira* (Spix) of Brazil, but male much paler, more pinkish throughout. The back is between Kaiser brown and ferruginous, brightening into English red on the pileum; the ventral surface is between flame scarlet and orange chrome in the brightest individual, and Mikado orange in the palest. Females are indistinguishable in any way.

The discovery of a distinct race of *saira* so close to the range of the typical one (which we have from the Rio Quisera, in the Province of Velasco, north

of Chiquitos) is interesting indeed. It is probably a local form with a restricted range, which with only one specimen available might have been set down as an extreme individual variant, but with four adult males at hand, all showing the same characters, it is evident that a geographical race is involved.

*Type*, No. 80,182, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Palmarito, Rio San Julian, Chiquitos, Bolivia, May 24, 1918; José Steinbach.

***Mitrospingus cassinii costaricensis*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Mitrospingus cassinii cassinii* (Lawrence) of Panama and western Colombia, but under parts darker, more greenish, less yellowish; the throat darker gray; and the crissum less rufescent.

This is one of the species which has hitherto been supposed to range unchanged from western Ecuador to Costa Rica, but comparison of a series of nicely prepared skins from western Colombia with another from Costa Rica develops the fact that the two are readily distinguishable from each other. Colombian birds are much brighter below—nearer sulphine yellow on the breast, with the crissum decidedly rufescent (near Sudan brown), tinged with olive. In Costa Rican birds the breast is darker (deep warbler green), the throat is darker gray, less strongly contrasted with the sides of the head, and the crissum is more olivaceous, less rufescent. The species was described from Panama, and birds from the type-locality are obviously nearer the series from Colombia than to that from Costa Rica, leaving the latter to be described as the new form.

*Type*, No. 27,947, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; El Hogar, Costa Rica, November 14, 1906; M. A. Carriker, Jr.

***Chlorospingus canigularis conspicillatus*, subsp. nov.**

Similar to *Chlorospingus canigularis canigularis* (Lafresnaye) of the Central and Eastern Andes of Colombia, but yellowish pectoral band slightly deeper in color and much wider, and olive green of the sides and flanks more extended.

Dr. Chapman could find no racial differences in his series from the Colombian Andes, but when uniformly and smoothly made up specimens are compared the differences between the series from the Eastern Andes and that from the Western Andes stand out very distinctly. The latter have the greenish yellow breast-band slightly deeper in color and fully twice as wide, while the olive green of the sides and flanks is more extended; the size also averages larger.

*Hemispingus veneris* Bonaparte (Compt. Rend., XXXVII, 1853, 922) is the only synonym of this species. It was described from a specimen whose exact locality is not known, but which was taken during the voyage of the "Venus." Sclater, who examined the type in the Paris Museum, considered it to be the same as Lafresnaye's *canigularis*. None of the other birds taken on the "Venus" voyage came from this part of Colombia, but there was one which was described from the "Bogotá" region, and very probably the type of *veneris* is from the same part.

*Type*, No. 67,547, Collection Carnegie Museum, adult male; Bitaco Valley, Colombia, July 6, 1918; M. A. Carriker, Jr.